

## Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office of Publication Second St. between Houston and Throckmorton. Entered at the Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

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20 MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.  
(Postage Prepaid by the Publishers.)  
Daily. Weekly.  
One Year \$10.00 One Year \$1.50  
Six Months \$6.00 Six Months \$1.00  
Three Months \$3.00 Three Months \$1.00  
SUNDAY GAZETTE \$2 per annum, postpaid.  
DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.  
Per Week \$1.00 25 cents.

Subscribers wishing their address changed from one postoffice to another, must give the old address as well as the new, or the change cannot be made.

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THE GAZETTE has the Largest bona-fide Circulation of any Daily Newspaper Published in Texas.

## THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9.

On to Denver.

On to Albuquerque.

THE GAZETTE'S scoop is in good repair.

RAILROADS never yet failed to make cities.

TO THE Fort Worth Western: Shake. We know, but we cannot tell.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Congressional Record, has resumed publication.

Real estate is cheaper in Fort Worth today than it will be one year hence. This is a pointer for men who want to buy.

A TARIFF for revenue only is the demand that is growing day by day. War tariffs and war financial measures must go.

PRESIDENT PADDOCK is giving his personal attention to the work on the Fort Worth & Rio Grande, and his energy is seen in the push that characterizes the progress of the work. On to Granbury.

THE Bonham Review should not ask troublesome questions. That paper wants to know "what profiteth it to Dallas for Gath to invent interviews with Jay Gould if Fort Worth gets all the railroads?"

GERONIMO and his bucks are now confined in Fort Pickens, near Pensacola. Recent visitors there say the Indians sleep under mosquito bars and smoke cigarettes. Geronimo is learning civilized ways very rapidly.

It is said that a prominent Galveston publishing house will soon remove to Fort Worth. It is only the rippling of the waters; the storm follows behind. People must have and will seek distributing facilities. All things come to them that have railroads and patience.

SENATOR COKE has not been "interviewed" since he arrived at Washington, and it is hardly necessary that he should be asked to talk. The people of Texas are very well satisfied with Coke's views and positions on all public questions. They are satisfied, too, that he will take his Democracy straight.

WITHIN twelve months, says Gen. Dodge (the principal stockholder in the Fort Worth & Denver), the cars will be running from Fort Worth to Denver. This sounds more like business than anything the Queen City has heard in many a day. There's millions in a trunk line to Denver for this city.

THE Fort Worth GAZETTE says: "We wish to remark again that Governor Ross, in his inaugural, will not ignore a lease law. It is an issue." It is the legislature, generally, which does the ignoring.—[Houston Post.]

Don't sacrifice fact to tartness of reply. The legislature has not ignored it, but the present governor has vetoed what the legislature did.

CHRISTMAS is coming and all wives who love their husbands should be sure to prepare for him a gift, lest he follow the example of a man who is said to have committed suicide because his wife failed to remember him on his birthday. Such a procedure would seem more in keeping with the feelings excited

by visions of the bill-collector who will visit him on January 1, and cause him to deplore Christmas generosity. That both dangers may be averted it is suggested that wives not only present these gifts, but pay for them as well.

ANGLOMANIA has prevailed to a considerable extent in this country, but as it has been of a harmless type, it has not required heroic treatment. There is much to be hoped from the vigor of the youthfulness of America, and it is believed that the disease has found its own emetic and purgative in the Campbell divorce case.

ERATH county will vote on local option today. At the present time prohibition is in force in twenty-one counties in Texas, and in perhaps as many more counties there is partial prohibition, where one or more precincts in a county have adopted local option without attempting to apply the system to the entire county.

It is current rumor that Henry George has enlisted Blanton Duncan of Kentucky in the scheme to have the labor vote of the United States polled for a labor presidential candidate in 1888. That settles it—against labor. Blanton Duncan has figured very prominently in a number of political movements that all came to grief under his direction.

Says the San Antonio Express: "The exposure of the liquor license swindle at Galveston ought to bring the News to the front with a proposition appealing to the state to assist in building up a great Texas metropolis by exempting Galveston saloon-keepers from taking out licenses. This ought to be done, if done at all, in justice to the few who do take out licenses, unless the others can be reached."

THE prospectus of the New York Observer is just now occupying space in country weeklies. The Observer announces that it is the "well-known enemy of Intemperance, Infidelity and Romanism." This is almost equal to Brother Barchard's famous alliterative sentence. Can it be that the Observer puts Romanism on a par with infidelity and intemperance? Such tactics are not calculated to strengthen Protestantism. The American people like fair play, and intolerance on the part of religionists always has an opposite effect from that desired by those who display the intolerance.

## THAT ENORMOUS SURPLUS.

The locally famous "cash balance" that the blessed Old Alcalde piled up in the treasury vault at Austin during his reign pales into insignificance beside the surplus that has accumulated in the United States treasury. The ancient Lubbock kept watch and ward over two or three million dollars. Mr. Jordan, the treasurer of the United States, complacently states that the sum of \$94,000,000 has accumulated in the national treasury box—\$94,000,000 in excess of the requirements of the government, after retiring bonds, paying interest and meeting all the current expenses of this expensive government. And this, too, is the surplus, the accumulations of one year, the past twelve months. These figures tell a tale that ought to silence the sophistries of the protectionists. Their logic ought to put to rest for ever the scepticism of the doubters who are unable to make up their minds on the great question of tariff taxation. Any system that creates such a surplus as this must have radical defects and stand in need of heroic reformation. It is wholesale robbery of the people and an outrageous travesty upon the principle of "protection," for while it may and does protect a few it robs and is a burden upon millions. After reading Mr. Jordan's report just submitted to congress it becomes more apparent than ever that this congress should not adjourn without one more blow by the Democratic house at this iniquitous system entrenched behind the protective tariff. Let it be struck before old Bill Morrison goes out and Jehu Baker comes in—before Mr. Thoebe begins his contest for Mr. Carlisle's seat, by the same house that voted on the Morrison bill, while Mr. Randall and his forty allies are still on hand, and let them show their hand again.

## KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGG.

It is to be hoped that Knights of Labor all over the country have read the story of the great shoe failure (the Martin manufacturing firm) in Boston. If they have it will certainly give them something to think about. In some respects the details are almost pathetic. Here was an old, reputable firm, noted for its liberality and its integrity, forced to the wall and to failure by the oppressive demands of its employees for higher wages. For three years the commercial world has known the shoe industry was depressed. The Boston firm, hard pressed to keep its head above water, was yet going along, keeping all its works running, paying the current rate of wages and frequently borrowing money to pay its employees. It hoped for better times and aspired to pull through without diminishing its force of employees or decreasing wages. At the most critical stage of its ordeal came the demand for higher wages or a strike. It was in a position where a strike would be ruinous, and to pay the increase of wages demanded was also beyond its ability. Liberal to the last, it yielded to the demand, paid the higher wages and now has paid the penalty. It could not stand the strain on its resources and succumbed. "Hard lines

on the shoe firm," someone will say. Quite true—very hard lines. But as it happens the shoe firm is not the only one concerned. It employed 700 men, Knights of Labor, and many of these undoubtedly have wives and children. When the ruined firm ceased work these 700 men became idle. They are added to the already large army of the unemployed. Is it reasonable to suppose other shoe factories in Boston or Massachusetts will hasten to give these men work? They must wait and get employment one by one, as opportunity offers, and as matters stand with the shoe industry, in its depressed condition, it is likely they will wait some time. Of course, they will not starve or freeze. Somebody will aid them to buy food, fuel and clothing, but this will be a tax upon men not able, because of their own necessities, to bear such a charge. Such cases as this are forcible illustrations of the short-sighted policy which kills the goose that lays the golden egg. How much more wisdom would the Knights of Labor have displayed in this case had they been content, for the time being, with the firm's assurance that it was paying all it could afford, and refrained from giving the thumb-screws another turn. This is not an isolated case. It is the magnitude of the Boston firm's operations and the immense amount of its liabilities that calls special attention to the failure. All over the country, in the last few years, such calamities have followed the stern demand for higher wages, the alternative being a strike for non-compliance, followed by that un-American method of bulldozing, the boycott, if employers dared to seek relief by employing cheaper labor. There can be no censure for employees who aspire to better their condition, especially when (as is often the case) they ought really to be better paid, but labor must come to take into consideration the ability of capital to comply with its (labor's) demands. There must be a reciprocity of action as well as interest. It is altogether probable that if the Knights employed who forced this firm to failure had agreed to arbitration the demand would have been abated and the disaster averted. The seven hundred employees could have been at work to-day. Perhaps their wages would not be as high as they desired or deserved, but the situation would have been preferable to no employment at all. It is a lesson that ought to have as much weight as one of Mr. Powderly's circular letters, and if it is studied and applied as it deserves, it should be of some benefit in the future.

It is pleasant to believe that labor, taught by such experiences as this, will grow wiser and more conservative, and refrain from pressing its demands upon employers until convinced beyond all doubt that the employer is able to meet the demand. Any demand that overtakes the ability of the party of whom the demand is made is unreasonable, no matter what the necessity of the party making the demand. Not a week ago John Bright warned the weavers in an English manufacturing district that they were draining capital away, and consequently employment for themselves, by claiming wages beyond the ability of their employers to pay. And the weavers were sensible enough to heed Mr. Bright's warning. Let us hope that these episodes will grow less rather than increase.

## NEWS AND NOTES.

Queen Victoria's dessert service of old Sevens—the finest in the world—is valued at \$250,000.

There are 1071 Young Men's Christian associations in the United States, with 140,000 members.

It is said that ex-Queen Isabella still clings to the hope that she will some day again be seated on the throne of Spain.

A young lady is driving a cab in Berlin. She asks three the ordinary fare, because she sits by the side of her employer while she drives him.

Mrs. Ellen McCann of Tacoma, W. T., is well thought of there because she has recently given birth to a baby weighing twenty-two pounds.

An arrow made of ivory was lately extracted from the breast of a goose shot near Colusa, Cal. The natives think it was originally shot by an Esquimaux.

A lawyer's clerical error in the transfer of a certain piece of property in Kansas City, which in 1844 was sold for \$850, has led to a lawsuit over the possession of the land, which is now valued at \$200,000.

A large and sound Missouri pumpkin, recently cut open, was found to be filled with thrifty vines and leaves. The seeds had sprouted and sent out vines, though there were no signs of decay, the meat being sound and sweet.

The first half of George W. Cable's two-part story, "Caracero," a story of the Louisiana Academics, will appear in the January Century, with illustrations by Kemble, who recently visited Louisiana to obtain sketches for the work.

The ex-Empress Eugenie at last sees the hopelessness of the Napoleonic outlook in France, and has withdrawn the pensions which she has paid regularly to the supporters of the Bonaparte dynasty ever since the fall of the empire.

The empress of China has resigned twenty years, and will resign next February in favor of her son. She is said to be exceedingly progressive, and but for the men who formed her council would have had railroads throughout the empire.

A young man in Winston county, Miss., concluded he would marry in a brand-new suit without paying for it. He went to a merchant, obtained the clothes on credit, stood up in them and returned them the next day, claiming that they did not fit him.

A quilt containing 3162 pieces of calico has just been completed by Mrs. Mattie Wooten, of Viola, Tenn. No two pieces in the quilt are alike, each one having been taken from different pieces of calico. It required several years to gather material for this work.

"The New Astrology" papers, by Prof. S. P. Langley, of Allegheny university, which were printed some time ago in The Century, will be supplemented by

several additional papers by the same author. The first of these, on "Comets and Meteors," will appear in the January Century, with nine striking illustrations.

That Scribner's Magazine is likely to be a success in England, as well as here, is abundantly proved by the fact that Frederick Warner & Co. of London, who are to act as agents for the sale of the magazine in Great Britain, have bought outright 20,000 copies of the new magazine.

A parti-colored baby is reported to have been born recently at Aberdeen, Miss. Its father is a very black negro; its mother is a light mulatto. Half the child's body is black; the other half nearly white; the hair on one side of its head is kinky; on the other, light and straight, while one eye is black and the other blue.

Lately a redwood tree was cut on the south fork of Elk river, Humboldt county, Cal., which was sawed into twenty-one cuts, four of which were 16 feet long, twelve were 20 feet long, and five were 24 feet long, making the total length 424 feet. An accurate tally at the mill showed that the twenty-one logs furnished 79,736 feet of lumber.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has written a narrative poem of 400 lines, which will soon be published. It is called "The Dilemma of the Nineteenth Century," and treats of the woman question from the satirical point of view. The meter is something similar to that of "Don Juan," and the poem is said by those who have read it to be full of snap and go.

The article in the January number of Scribner's Magazine, on "Our Defenceless Coast," by Capt. F. V. Greene, is noticeable as containing the first clear statement of the plans favored by the best engineers for fortifying New York harbor. While there has been a great abundance of destructive critical writing on the subject, no definite idea before this has been given to the public as to what it has been proposed to substitute for the existing so-called fortifications.

At the president's reception the other day was a little old man who said he lived near Arlington, Va. With the aid of a hickory stick he approached the president slowly, and as he took his hand he said in a loud tone: "The first Democrat I voted for was Jimmy Polk. He was a good Democrat, I tell you. I voted for you in 1884, and if you live and I live I will vote for you in 1888. You are a good Democrat, but not as good as Jimmy Polk was." The president replied by saying he did "not know Polk, but had understood he was a true Democrat."

On the evening of July 2, 1881, Chester A. Arthur paced to and fro in his library, tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect, and stirred in all the depths of a manhood which, affectionate to the heart's core, was singularly sensitive to its own honor. That day Garfield had been shot down by the assassin Galt. No thought of the succession filled the mind of the vice-president. To the friend who was with him, and who tried to console him, he said: "I do not mind the use the malignant and the wicked will try to make of this. I am able to meet them, and can stand their assaults. But there are thousands of good men and women all over the land who honestly believe that I have had some hand in it, and I see no way how to disabuse their minds."

The prohibitionists of Atlanta, Ga., are in despair in consequence of the exception in the prohibitory law in favor of licenses to sell domestic wine. Since prohibition went into force thirty-six wine shops have been licensed, and it is thought that the number will be increased to 150 before the holidays. It is said that good wine needs no bush, but the general impression in Atlanta is that a good many liquors are sold under the wine-shop signs besides the fermented juice of the native grape. The prohibitionists, however, have been unable to secure any witness to swear that he has drunk whiskey or beer in these alleged wine shops. In their despair the prohibitionists propose to increase the wine license to \$10,000 a year. This would bring the price of whiskey as well as Scuppernon wine to a lively figure in Atlanta, but the city council is not likely to listen to the proposition.

## TEXAS IN TYPE.

Clippings from State Exchanges on Matters of Interest.

Sardis, Ellis county, has a postoffice. The name is Hurley Station.

Mrs. Santleben, an aged lady of Castroville, died from the effects of severe burns.

The pasture fence of Mr. E. J. English of Carrizo Springs was cut on Tuesday morning.

Three hundred bales of cotton were sold in Gainesville on Saturday, middling bringing 7.55.

One hundred and fifty head of mules were shipped to North Carolina from Kyle last week.

John Burton of Parker county, a lad of eight years, has picked this season 2638 pounds of cotton.

Az Davis of Turnersville lost his right hand on Monday last week by having it caught in a gin.

A sale of 600 head of cattle in Concho county averaged \$9 per head. The purchaser was Walter Harris.

W. S. Hubbard of Van Zandt county was severely cut by John Bell, a tenant, at a dance last Thursday night.

Mrs. Lizzie Koehler of Houston was severely burned on Saturday, in attempting to light a fire with kerosene.

Kinney county abounds in game and hunters are very successful, bringing large quantities of deer, ducks, quails and turkeys.

On the 19th of last month the Scotch granite cutters working near Burnet sent to Aberdeen, Scotland, \$1900 in money orders.

Rev. Dr. D. M. Moore, formerly pastor of the Northern Presbyterian church in Fort Worth, has accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at El Paso.

Frank McFerrin was arrested at his father's house near Cookeville, Tenn., on Monday last. He was wanted in Mississippi to answer the charge of murder committed there in 1885.

A suit involving 3100 acres of land styled Link vs. Stone Pasture company, failed to reach decision in the court at Victoria, and change of venue was taken to the federal court at San Antonio.

The residence of Mr. Henry Fuller, near Alexander, was burned last Monday evening. The family was absent, and the loss included everything, even corn which had been bought by the United Labor of the family by picking cotton in another county.

## A Perfect Man.

Dallas Times.

The death of Col. Noble on Saturday night shocked our people as the death of no man has ever done before. He was a superior man in all things. Of a high

order of intellect, a strong business sense, a friend of the employee and a faithful servant of his race, he combined rare qualities which make his loss one which cannot be overestimated. He was the friend of Dallas—was in the years long gone—was up to the moment of his death. He had as many friends as any man who ever figured in railroad life and he made them by an unswerving honesty among all men and gentlemen instincts that showed up in all his transactions and connections with all men. His associates in business are cast down by his unexpected death and his friends can hardly yet realize his loss. The Times desires to contribute its mite to his worthiness and bears testimony to the fact that he was in all things as perfect a man as ever trod the earth.

## A Millionaire's Remedy.

Chicago Herald.

The suggestions of a millionaire as to the labor question are apt to be interesting, especially if he have a plan for the settlement of all difficulties to submit. Pierre Lorillard is worth many millions, and he has the reputation of being a liberal employer. In a recent review he deals with the question of labor and capital, and offers as a solution of the troubles which are likely to arise in the future a scheme which has the merit of originality if nothing else. He would have the organized laborers of every congressional district meet once a year and elect a representative. These representatives in each state should then meet and choose two senators. The senators and representatives should assemble in Washington and, besides attending to all things pertaining to labor, should select seven men for members of a tribunal, which should stand in about the same position as the present supreme court, and to which all disputes between employer and employee should be referred for settlement. With such a system he thinks there would be no more trouble, and that justice would be done to all. The labor congress would recommend such legislation to the real congress as it thought proper; would endorse elective and appointive candidates for office, and advise presidents and governors as to their duties.

Of course such a scheme would result at once in dividing the American people into two great classes. The labor congress would stand for the "commoners" and the real congress would represent wealth and privilege. Monopolists and others would then become more anxious than ever to control the real congress, and, once entrenched there, it is probable that the labor congress could send up its recommendations until doomsday without ever hearing from them again. The conflict would be intensified, with no means of relief, and something would have to break. We have seen in England how such things work. It has been only by yielding its theoretical powers in order to avert revolution that the house of lords has been able to preserve itself at all. But it never yields until things are almost at the breaking point. In a society like this, such tensions would be more dangerous than in England. The so-called labor congress and labor supreme court would have no more power than the workmen now have without such hollow mockeries as they would be, but they would serve to intensify the class idea and prepare things for something worse instead of for something better.

Mr. Lorillard is groping in the direction of the truth, however. What is needed is a congress and a supreme court on the United States of America which will be dominated by representatives of the people and not by representatives of the monopolies. That would be a good enough labor congress and that would be a good enough labor supreme court to satisfy everybody, and it would do no violence to republican institutions. Labor may be some time in deciding to bring this state of affairs about, but that is what it will accomplish before many years. It wants and must have the substance. Mr. Lorillard only offers it the shadow.

## The Road Laws.

Gainesville Register.

Now that the people have elected their representatives to both branches of the legislature, it seems that, before the former leave home for the seat of government, they ought to confer with their constituents about many things, chief among which is: What shall we do with the roads? There are to-day even seventy different statutes bearing on the public roads, and still they are very incomplete and totally unsatisfactory to the masses who travel them. It is a question of vital importance to our farmers and to our stockmen, and some definite and substantial action should be taken by the Twentieth legislature.

The great question about working the roads should be settled for all time to come. Whether every citizen in the neighborhood over eighteen and under forty-five years of age shall be compelled to work said roads, or whether the taxpayers through or by whose property such roads pass shall be assessed their proportion of the sum necessary to keep the roads in good repair, should be settled positively. Under our present laws, if a man goes into the country to visit a relative for over fifteen days, and the road over which he takes a notion to work the roads just at that time, the visitor is called upon to serve, or pay \$1 per day; or else go to law about it. Then immediately upon the visitor's return to his bona fide home he is here again called upon to work the roads and is forced to do so whether or no. There is no justice and no good sense in any such law, and why the legislators have allowed such laws to stand on our statute books is a mystery. The Cook county members can win golden laurels for themselves, if they will only try, and we certainly hope they will.

## Pennsylvania Boodle.

Chicago Herald.

Having discovered that the Pennsylvania Railroad company spent \$70,000 in the recent campaign to elect in New Jersey a legislature which would return its man Sewell to the United States senate, the Democrats of that state are on the war-path, and will contest the seat of every man elected in a district in which the boodle was used, a course which might be commended to William R. Morrison of Illinois, who claims to be a victim of Pennsylvania money also.

## Biggest Monopoly in the Country.

Louisville Courier Journal.

The tariff on steel rails amounts to \$1500 per mile. The tariff is \$17 per ton, or more than 100 per cent ad valorem. A few months ago the price of steel rails touched \$27 per ton. Since then the advance has been very steady, and the market price is now \$36 and \$37, with the expectation that it will soon be

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